



THE SPECIFICATION:

The paragraph bridging pages 8 and 9 has been amended as follows:

Recording density is further lowered through encoding. For example, in the differential detection method which is the afore-mentioned conventional encoding method, recording density is further decreased by half because one-bit digital information is expressed by using two pixels. In other words, the code rate of the differential detection method is 50%. FIG. 14 [(A)] (B) is a digital pattern information wherein digital information is encoded by the conventional differential detection method and is displayed through the attribute of the pixels in the spatial light modulator. In FIG. 14 [(A)] (B), the two pixels express one piece of, digital information. Digital information "0" is expressed if the left side of the two pixels is black and the right side is white, and digital information "1" is expressed if the right side of the two pixels is black and the left side is white. The digital pattern information in FIG. 14 [(A)] (B) expresses 8-bit (1 byte) digital information which is "01100101". In the display method in FIG. 14 [(A)] (B), the white rate in the spatial light modulator (the percentage of one attribute (white pixels)) is always 50% and is constant. Generally, this is used when an error correction code (ECC) is added. Data added to actual data is called an overhead, and if this overhead is used in a broad sense, the overhead in the afore-mentioned differential detection method is 50%.

Page 9, first full paragraph, has been amended as follows:

If digital information "1" is displayed as ON by setting the pixel in the spatial light modulator OFF to display digital information "0" in the dimensional digital pattern information without encoding, the overhead is 0% and the code rate is 100%. FIG. 14 [(B)] (A) is a digital pattern information wherein digital information which is recorded without encoding is displayed as is through the attribute of the pixels in the spatial light modulator. In FIG. 14 [(B)] (A), the black pixel expresses digital information "0" and the white pixel expresses the digital information "1". The digital pattern information in FIG. 14 [(B)] (A) expresses 8-bit (1 byte) digital information which is "01100101", repeated twice. In the display method in FIG. 14 [(B)] (A), the white rate of the spatial light modulator varies from 0 to 100%.